

Overview

- Independent assessment of the funds between 2015 to 2018
- Identified how funds have performed against their **main objectives and principles**
- Main purpose: improve **accountability and learning**
- Identified the **operational impact, results and outcomes** of CBPFs in supporting a timely, coordinated and principled humanitarian response for affected people
- Assessed the **governance and management** of CBPFs
- Took into account **gender** and other **cross-cutting issues**, complementarity between CBPFs and other funding tools, and reforms such as the Grand Bargain
- Five case studies: Afghanistan, Iraq, oPt, **Somalia** and South Sudan

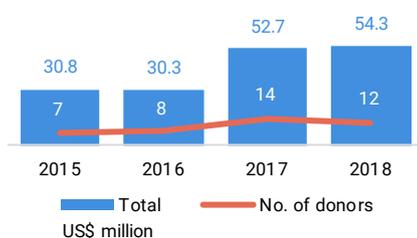
SHF Case Study based on...

 **1,627** documents

 **99** key informant interviews

 **132** community members in focus-group discussions

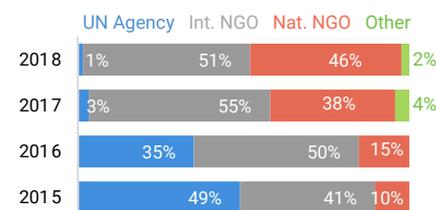
Donor contributions to the SHF



SHF beneficiaries (in millions)



Funds allocated by partner type



Achievements



HC, OCHA and the HFU have ensured complementarity between the SHF and CERF funding and enhanced the effectiveness of the two pooled funding modalities.



The SHF's robust risk management systems is building donor confidence and leads to increased contributions. The systems enable SHF to increase funding to NGOs while providing assurance that funds are well managed.



The SHF has been well-managed & effectively delivered timely and coordinated humanitarian assistance to meet the most urgent needs of affected people.

Opportunities for Improvement



SHF-funded NGOs working on the edges of territory held by non-state armed groups is a significant benefit, but also makes it complex to deliver principled programmes in practice.



Practice across SHF partners to address cross-cutting issues such as gender, age, disability and protection varies. There is a need for a more concerted effort to engage with women and girls.



Implementing risk management is challenged by the delay and difficulty of putting in place long-term agreements for capacity assessments, third-party monitoring and remote calling.

Recommendations



Increase focus on cross-cutting issues, including the development of guidance outlining priorities for action and moderating expectations of what the fund is able to achieve.

Outline the resources required to strengthen the delivery of CBPF commitments for gender, PwD, AAP and protection.



Outline a timetable for the procurement of audit and monitoring services.

In the absence of these services, agree on interim strategy which addresses the gap in service provision and the implications it has for risk management.



Provide adequate funding for security-related costs, particularly for NGOs working in volatile parts of the country.

Strengthen knowledge about operationalizing humanitarian principles.